

MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA

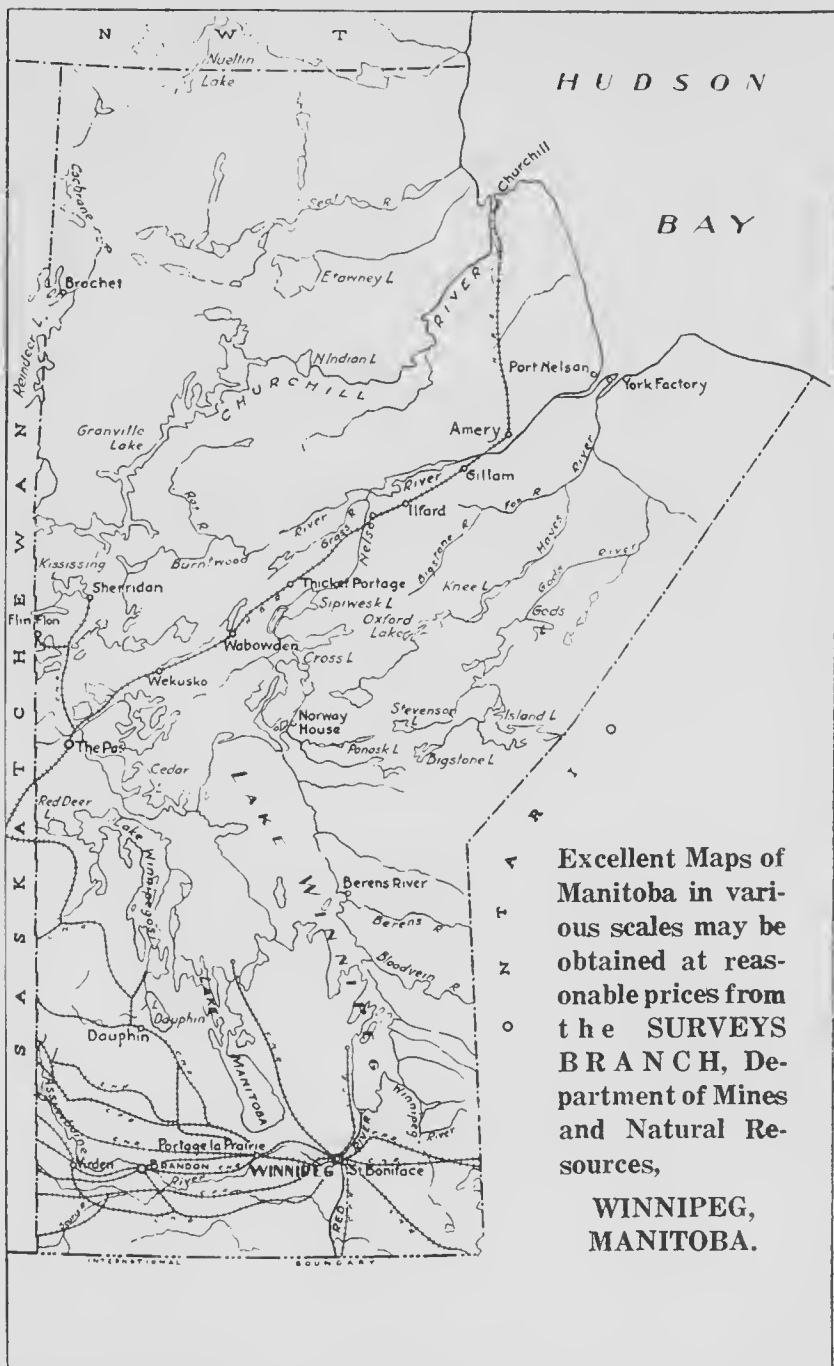
Assembled by H. E. Wood, Editor of
Agricultural Publications, Manitoba
Department of Agriculture, with the
help of Departments concerned.



REVISED FEBRUARY, 1941

Hon. JOHN BRACKEN
Premier of Manitoba

Hon. D. L. CAMPBELL
Minister of Agriculture



Facts About Manitoba

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1940—Field Crops, \$60,735,000; Live Stock Increase, \$17,143,000; Wool, \$207,000; Dairy Products, \$15,356,000; Poultry Products, \$5,048,000; Garden Products, \$1,571,000; Honey, \$339,000; Fur Farming, \$630,000; Clover and Grass Seed, \$339,000. For other details regarding agricultural production in any year, consult the Annual Report on Crops, Live Stock, etc., procurable from the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

AREA—Manitoba's land surface is 219,723 sq. miles; water, 26,78½ square miles; total, 246,512 square miles. This is more than twice the total area of the British Isles. Manitoba extends 761 miles north and south, reaching from the 49th degree of latitude northward to the 60th. Its width at the southern end is 278 miles; at the widest point it measures 493 miles east and west; at the north boundary it is 260 miles wide.

AUTOMOBILES—Number of passenger cars licensed in 1940, 73,404; drivers' licenses, 112,523; trucks, 18,949; motorcycles, 770; trailers 6,251; snowmobiles and snow planes, 15.

AVIATION—From Winnipeg two trans-Canada mails go west and two trans-Canada mails go east daily. Air mails are flown twice each day between Winnipeg and points southward, connecting with eastern and western Canadian and U.S. cities. Also mails are flown to certain of the mining camps. Commercial flying furnishes scheduled passenger and freight connection with mines and to a lesser extent with other points in the Northland. The aeroplane is largely used in government patrol work and in other services. The number of aircraft passengers taken on in Manitoba, and at Sioux Lookout and Kenora, Ontario, in 1940 was 29,512; express loaded 8,239,948 lbs.; mail 729,705 lbs.

ALTITUDES—(a) OF CITIES—Brandon C.P.R. depot is 1,206 feet above sea level; C.N.R. 1,262 feet; North Transcona (C.P.R.), 768; Portage la Prairie (C.P.R.), 858; St. Boniface (C.P.R.), 759; Winnipeg (C.P.R.), 772. (b) OF LAKES—Athapapuskow, 951 feet; Dauphin, 853; Gods, 585; Manitoba, 813; Oxford, 612; St. Martin, 798; Southern Indian, 800; Waterhen, 829; Wekusko, 840; Winnipeg, 712; Winnipegosis, 831; Woods, 1,055 to 1,062.

BANK CLEARINGS—Winnipeg, 1940, \$2,451,458,922.

BANKS—Branches of chartered banks, year 1940, 165.

BIRDS—Manitoba has many birds. Some species stay all year. A few spend part of the year in the Arctic, and come down to this latitude during the winter. Most species, however, spend their winters in the South and come to this Province for the warmer months. Manitoba lies right in what is known as the "Mississippi Flyway" of the waterfowl.

This is one of the four principal waterfowl flyways of America. Roughly speaking, the route follows the Mississippi and Red River Valleys, leading north-westward by northward across the continent.

BLIND PENSIONS—Number of Blind Pensions in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1940, was 304. Average pension \$19.59.

BUS ROUTES—Licensed passenger buses operate over 50 schedules, daily, to serve more than 300 points, on nearly every Provincial and numerous Municipal highways. Many of these schedules either operate inter-provincially or connect directly with neighbouring provincial buses to give service to all principal points in Canada and the United States. During 1940 Certificates were issued for the operation of passenger buses on the following routes:

WINNIPEG To: Morris and Emerson; Winkler; Roland; Morden, Killarney, Deloraine, and Waskada; Carman, Swan Lake and Ninette; Treherne, Souris and Reston; Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Virden; Minnedosa, Russell; Neepawa, Dauphin and Roblin; Clear Lake, Rossburn; Elie and Alonsa; Lundar and Eriksdale; Teulon and Arborg; Inwood and Hodgson; Winnipeg Beach, Gimli and Riverton; Selkirk; Libau; Grand Beach; Beausejour, Lac du Bonnett and Pine Falls; White-mouth and Kenora; Seven Sisters; Hazelridge and Norris; Ste. Anne and East Braintree; Steinbach and Marchand; St. Pierre and Vita.

BRANDON To: Souris, Melita and Pierson; Boissevain and Peace Garden; Ninette and Killarney; Minnedosa and Neepawa; Dauphin and Swan River; Hamiota and Shoal Lake; Clear Lake.

INTERPROVINCIAL ROUTES: Winnipeg, International Boundary, United States (Port of Entry, Noyes, Minn.); Winnipeg, Brandon, Points in Western Canada; Winnipeg, Souris, Western Canadian Points; Brandon, Peace Garden, United States Points; Winnipeg, Russell, Western Canadian Points; Winnipeg, Dauphin, Western Canadian Points; Swan River, Benito, Western Canadian Points; Winnipeg, Kenora, Ft. Frances, United States Points.

PRINCIPAL VACATION POINTS SERVED BY BUS: Clear Lake, Winnipeg Beach, Killarney, Lac du Bonnett, Kenora, West Hawk Lake, Sandy Lake.

BUTTER—For many years Manitoba has been outstandingly the most successful winner of prizes in the classes for creamery butter at the largest exhibitions of Canada.

CHURCHILL, PORT OF—Manitoba is a maritime province. The opening, during recent years, of the Port of Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, offers an alternative water route to the markets of Europe that is considerably shorter than those previously used. From Churchill to Liverpool is 2,936 miles; from Halifax to Liverpool is 2,490 miles. The very modern Canadian Government grain elevator at Churchill has a capacity of two and one-half million bushels. Varying quantities of grain have been shipped via this port in the years from 1931 onward. Ship-

ments of wheat in the 12 months ending July, 1940, were 1,772,460 bushels. The first cattle shipment was sent out in 1933. The present season of navigation in the Hudson Bay straits is about 98 days—from July 25 to October 31. Churchill is connected with The Pas by the Hudson Bay Railway, a distance of 510 miles. This railway is operated by the Canadian National Railways. Right to locate in the town is procurable through the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

CLIMATE—The normal and the 1940, temperatures, precipitation and number of hours of sunshine at Winnipeg, as compiled by the Meteorological Service of Canada, are as follows:

Month	Temperature		Precipitation		Hours Sunshine	
	1940	Normal	1940	Normal	1940	Normal
January	2.4F	-2.7F	.54	.86	118	98
February	9.4	1.6	.69	.87	80	131
March	17.1	16.0	.65	1.10	192	157
April	36.2	37.7	1.65	1.33	200	205
May	52.3	52.2	1.17	2.18	269	244
June	59.1	62.3	4.74	3.01	253	249
July	68.4	67.0	1.16	2.99	315	292
August	67.4	64.1	1.26	2.44	295	261
September	61.9	54.1	1.02	2.21	252	175
October	48.8	41.0	2.73	1.43	152	130
November	20.4	21.8	.79	1.07	87	84
December	12.8	6.4	.72	.92	71	73
Mean Sums	38.0	35.1	17.12	20.41	2,284	2,099

The extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature in Winnipeg in 1940 was 100°F and minus 29°F.

COLD STORAGE—Number of warehouses as in 1938, 36; refrigerated space, 5,386,703 cubic feet.

CONSTRUCTION—The volume of construction work during 1939 throughout the Dominion totalled \$187,178,500.00, being practically equal in value to 1938, though residential building ran a total of six million dollars increase, due largely to money available under the National Housing Act. Industrial work doubled that of 1938 but engineering and other works fell below. Manitoba's volume increased 11½% and totalled \$6,115,000.00, whilst Greater Winnipeg had a turnover of \$3,654,823.00, the City of Winnipeg being \$2,584,050.00, an increase of \$670,700.00 over last year.

EARTHQUAKES—Unknown in Manitoba.

EDUCATION—Manitoba had 2,299 school districts formed to June 30, 1940, with 1,886 school districts in operation. Number of school build-

ings, 2,083; school departments 4,369. In 407 districts free residences for teachers are part of the school property. Pupils enrolled in elementary grades, 111,932; secondary grades, 22,479. Secondary education is offered in 240 districts, 74 of these offering Grade 12 (first year University). There is under the Department of Education, a school for the deaf, the Manitoba Home for Boys, open shelf library, correspondence education, visual education, vocational education, vocational guidance, radio broadcasting, normal schools at Winnipeg and Brandon. Home-making courses, community youth centres and leadership camps are carried on under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan. A large provincial university had 2,604 students enrolled in regular courses during the 1940-1941 term. There were 1,234 students in the Manitoba Summer School in 1940 and 914 students in University Extension courses in 1939-40. The University of Manitoba has the following well developed faculties: Arts and Science, including Pharmacy and Commerce; Engineering, Architecture, Interior Decoration; Medicine; Agriculture and Home Economics; Education. Law is taught in the Manitoba Law School which is under the joint auspices of the University of Manitoba and the Law Society of Manitoba. Various denominational colleges give academic and university work. There are several business colleges.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS—Manitoba has two Dominion Experimental Farms (Brandon and Morden), and 17 District Sub-stations and Illustration Stations; also the University Farm (Winnipeg).

EXTERNAL TRADE—Total exports to points outside Canada from Manitoba ports in calendar year ended December 31, 1940, \$20,882,036; Imports for consumption through Manitoba ports, \$36,433,893; Duty collected at Manitoba ports, \$4,924,380.

FARMS—The 1936 census showed that Manitoba had 57,774 farms, which compares with 54,199 in 1931. The area of possible farm land is put at 32,380,000 acres. In 1936 there were 15,668,927 acres in occupied farms.

FISHERIES—In 1940 the commercial fishing of Manitoba totalled 28,359,212 pounds. The value as paid to fishermen at points of landing, \$1,287,110. Market value f.o.b. Winnipeg, \$1,682,689. Total number of men employed 3,658. Fishing waters in order of importance are: Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Dauphin, St. Martin, Waterhen and Red Deer. Then there are some 40 lakes of greater or less importance in what is known as Northern Manitoba. From these waters comes annually from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of the production. Such rivers as the Winnipeg and Nelson are also of importance as producers. The varieties of fish in order of importance may be cited as follows: Pickerel, Saugers, Whitefish, Perch, Goldeyes, Sturgeon, Trout, Tullibee, Pike, Lake Trout, Freshwater Drum, Catfish, Speckled Trout, Grayling, Arctic Charr.

FLOUR MILLS—(Figures from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1940). Number of flour mills, 37; feed mills, 6. Capacity of flour mills, 10,640 barrels per day.

FORESTS—Over 40% of Manitoba's land area is forested; of this area there is estimated to be 30,496 square miles of productive, and 62,513 square miles of unproductive forest. Six separate areas containing 3,811 square miles are set aside as publicly-owned Forest Reserves, and the greater part of the remaining forest lands are also owned by the Province. The most common tree species in order of importance are white and black spruce, aspen and balsam poplar, jack pine, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and cedar. Bur oak, white elm, green ash, basswood, red pine, Manitoba maple, cottonwood and black ash also occur; in addition, there are several species of large shrubs or small trees, including some fruit-growing species such as plums, cherries and saskatoon. Manitoba supplies large quantities of spruce pulpwood to its own paper mill and also delivers a considerable amount to mills in Western Ontario and to the United States. Manitoba's production of sawn lumber in 1938 was 52 million feet, although a large proportion of the logs were produced in Saskatchewan. In addition to the burning of wood as fuel in rural areas, there is a large commercial trade in fuelwood for towns and cities. Other forest products are railway ties, telephone poles, fence posts, mine props, etc. The total value of forest products (including paper) for the Province was \$4,229,000 for 1938.

FREIGHT—The railway freight originating in Manitoba in 1940 was 4,738,275 tons (December tonnage estimated).

FURS AND FUR FARMING—Between October 1, 1939, and September 30, 1940, the number of raw furs taken from the wild in Manitoba were as follows: 500 badger, 118 bear, 6,361 beaver, 161 fisher, 175 silver fox, 3 blue fox, 1,403 cross fox, 5,588 red fox, 248 white fox, 7 not specified, 419 lynx, 448 marten, 17,676 mink, 682,375 muskrats, 1,676 otter, 17,337 skunk, 103,932 weasel, 1,996 wolf, 21 wolverine. Estimated value of raw furs exported: \$4,669,770.12. Number of licensed fur farms operating: 936. Animals kept were: Fox, silver, blue, cross, red; Fisher, Marten, Mink, Badger, Fitch, Karakul sheep, Raccoon and Wolf.

GOVERNMENT—Manitoba has a one-house Legislature of 55 members. The present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor R. F. McWilliams, K.C., assumed office November 1, 1940, and is the 13th in the succession. The present ministry is the 12th. Hon. John Bracken has been Premier since August 8, 1922.

GRAIN ELEVATORS (As at December 31, 1940)—Public country elevators, 703; capacity, 23,918,000 bus. Private country elevators, 2; capacity, 70,000 bus. Mill elevators, 6; capacity, 1,775,000 bus. Private terminal elevators, 3; capacity 2,465,000 bus. Semi-public terminal elevators, 2; capacity, 3,500,000 bus. Total number of grain elevators in Manitoba, 716. Total grain elevator storage, 31,728,000 bus. Additional storage: Temporary annexes, 11,147,000 bus.; special annexes, 2,346,700 bus. Total available storage, 45,221,700.

HEALTH—Public services to protect and promote the health and welfare of people in Manitoba are carried on a full-time basis by the Provincial Department of Health and Public Welfare, the Winnipeg Health Department and Municipal Health Units in St. Boniface, St. James, St. Vital and Brandon, the Manitoba Sanatorium Board and the Cancer Relief and Research Institute. Part time health service is also carried on in most rural municipalities, including towns and villages. The Department of Health and Public Welfare serves the Province through the following divisions: Child Welfare (dependent mothers and bereft children); care and treatment of those suffering from mental disorders, including mental defectives; care of aged and infirm; supervision of hospitals and institutions; disease prevention, including public health nursing, food control, sanitation; laboratory facilities; health education; maternal and child hygiene; industrial hygiene; and compilation of vital statistics. The annual expenditure of the Department amounts to over 2¼ millions of dollars. There were 141 hospitals and charitable institutions in Manitoba as at April, 1941.

HISTORICAL—Hudson's Bay was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Nelson River was entered in 1612 by Sir Thomas Button, the first white man to set foot on Manitoba soil. The fur trade developed as a result of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. In 1738 La Verandrye with his sons and nephew passed down the Winnipeg River from the Lake of the Woods and visited the sites of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie and proceeded southwestward. This is the first known instance of a white man visiting the site of Winnipeg. Agriculture was introduced into Manitoba by the Selkirk settlers, the first of them arriving in 1812. On May 12, 1870, the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba was passed by the Dominion Parliament, and on July 15, 1870, Manitoba was admitted into Confederation. The first general influx of non-English immigrants was that of the Mennonites, who came from Russia 6,000 strong in 1875, and arrived in different contingents, settling on both sides of the Red River. Then followed the Icelanders, who located mostly close to Lake Winnipeg. The general movement of English-speaking settlers from Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada got well under way during the later "seventies" and early "eighties". In 1870 Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) had a weekly mail service by way of Pembina, St. Paul and Chicago. Horses were used in summer; dog sleds in winter. Neither a stage coach nor boat service had yet been started. Travellers had to depend on their own resources to travel between Fort Garry and St. Cloud, Minnesota. In 1871 a stage line to the south was initiated, and Fort Garry had its first telegraph line. In 1872 a steamboat service was started on the Red River. The first export of wheat from Manitoba (857-1/6 bushels of Red Fife) was made on October 21, 1876, this shipment being consigned by Higgins and Young, Winnipeg, to Steel Bros., Toronto; price, 85 cents. In 1878 a railroad from Emerson to St. Boniface was built, connecting with a railroad in the United States; the first train reached St. Boniface on December 7, 1878. In 1881 and 1912 the boundaries of Manitoba were extended. In 1912 Northern Manitoba was added to the

Province. The first C.P.R. train from Eastern Canada reached Winnipeg on July 26, 1881. In 1931 the first grain shipments, and in 1933 the first cattle shipments, were made from Churchill. In 1939 Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Manitoba.

HISTORIC SITES—Historic sites commemorate Indian life, forts and trading posts of the fur trade era, mission enterprises, exploration, and economic development. Several important sites are marked, others remain to be suitably recognized. Notable are: Lower Fort Garry, 20 miles north of the city of Winnipeg, on the west side of the Red River, and where the first treaty was made with the Indians for the disposition of land, is the only stone fur trading fort remaining intact in Canada; Port Prince of Wales, opposite the Port of Churchill, the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway at the Bay, erected between 1733 and 1771, and the most northerly fortress on the American continent; the north gateway of Old Fort Garry, in Winnipeg, adjacent to the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, and the chief fur trading centre of the Hudsons' Bay Company, southern department, and bearing a tablet commemorating the existence of early posts and forts of the immediate vicinity, i.e., Fort Rouge, 1738, Fort Gibraltar, 1804, the older Fort Garry of 1821 and the Fort Garry of the gateway site of 1836-1839. National historic sites are also located at The Pas, in memory of Henry Kelsey who was the first white man to explore the fringes of the great prairie plains in 1691, coming as a Hudsons' Bay fur trader and explorer; Fort Alexander near the mouth of the Winnipeg River where La Verendrye's party established Fort Maurepas in 1738 and the Hudson's Bay Co. Fort Alexander in 1792; at Wawanesa marking the existence of seven forts built by the North West, Hudsons' Bay and XY companies between 1785 and 1828, and on the trade route to the Mandan country on the Missouri. Additional sites of interest are to be found at Ste. Anne where the Dawson road project is commemorated, the first road building project from the east to the western areas; on Main St. north where the Seven Oaks monument is a memorial to those taking part in the battle resulting from the clash of rival fur trading interests and the Selkirk settlers and which is a landmark to the changing economic development from the fur trade to agricultural settlement; in St. Boniface where stands a bronze monument to the missionary-explorer fur trader, La Verendrye; at St. Norbert where the representatives of the Canadian Government were barred admission in the days of strife immediately preceding the creation of Manitoba in 1870; at Headingly where stands a cairn marking the first Dominion Land Survey monument erected on July 10, 1871; at Portage la Prairie to mark Fort La Reine erected by La Verendrye in that first visit of the white man in 1733. These sites note some of the important historical spots and events in the lifetime of this area.

HOUSING LOANS—Number of loans in Manitoba made under Dominion Housing Act and National Housing Act to January 31, 1941, 901, amount, \$3,996,017. Number of loans in Manitoba under Government Home Improvement Plan to October 31, 1940, 8,126; amount \$3,197,710.

INDIANS—In 1939 the Department of Indian Affairs estimated the Indians of Manitoba at 14,561. In 1931 Manitoba had 62 Eskimos.

INSTITUTIONS under supervision (1940)—Public General Hospitals, 42; Private Hospitals, 10; Sanatoria, 3; Hospitals for Mental Diseases, 3; Manitoba Schools for Mental Defectives, 1; Charitable and Benevolent Organizations, Institutions and Homes, 652.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN—The International Peace Garden of 2,200 acres sits astride the International boundary line, 15 miles south of the town of Boissevain, Man. It is unique in its concept, and seems destined to attract many visitors because of its intrinsic appeal, both because of natural beauty and of sentiment. There are 888 acres in the United States (North Dakota) and 1,451 acres in Canada (Manitoba). In the presence of a throng estimated at 50,000, the Garden was dedicated on July 14, 1932. It contains a cairn, placed exactly on the international line, and built from stones gathered from both sides of the line. The plaque on this cairn reads: "To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live we will not take up arms against one another." The board of directors for the garden are chosen jointly from citizens of the United States and of Canada. On the United States side of the line a lodge with dining room and lounge is complete, as well as a number of tourist cabins and picnic shelters. The amphitheatre for meetings has been extended. There is substantial development on the Canadian side. The 3½ miles of ornamental driveway through the natural woodland, with heavy planting of conifers, ornamental trees and shrubs at both ends of the horseshoe drive and around the water supplied reservoir, has made the Canadian portion distinctive.

LANDS—The Province of Manitoba administers several million acres of "Crown lands" which were turned over to provincial control by the Dominion of Canada. During the past ten years the Lands Branch of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources has sold over 200,000 acres at low prices and reasonable terms to selected settlers. Careful consideration for the future welfare of both communities and individuals is given and sales are carried out only after careful inspection shows the land to be fit for occupation. It has been the aim of the Department not to encourage new settlers to take up land in localities not already provided with road, school or other municipal facilities. Hay and grazing permits are granted to permanent settlers on land adjacent to their own; leases are given for land now under cultivation, and lands suitable for ranching purposes. Development plans concern over a million acres of marsh lands particularly suitable for fur farming. Trappers who are granted leases and permits are protected by public development areas. Complete particulars of "Crown lands" and a land map may be obtained by writing to the Lands Branch, 318 Law Courts Building, Winnipeg. Suitable lands may also be obtained from the Dominion Land Settlement Branch, and from various Insurance, Loan and Land Companies, as well as from individual owners throughout the Province.

MANITOBA POWER COMMISSION—The Provincial Government, operating through the Manitoba Power Commission, distributes electrical energy throughout the Province over a network of 1,800 miles of transmission line. It serves 141 cities, towns and villages, and during 1940, arrangements were made to extend service to 11 Air and Militia training centres. Five hundred and sixty farm homes are served by the Commission. The Rates for electric service offered by the Manitoba Power Commission are very favourable, and the use of electrical appliances of all kinds is developing rapidly. Statistics of general interest are as follows:

	1930	1940
Fixed Assets	\$3,316,985	\$ 6,653,430
Electric Services	6,554	17,509
Investment in reserves	\$ 84,894	\$ 2,483,316
Total Income	\$ 376,133	\$ 1,322,042
Kilowatt Hours sold	8,012,291	22,487,277

MANUFACTURES—According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Manitoba had 1,072 manufacturing establishments in 1938, with capital of \$114,367,743, employing 23,507 employees and manufacturing \$131,770,280 worth of products.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—Manitoba is represented in the Canadian House of Commons by 17 members.

MINERALS—The Province of Manitoba is now numbered among the leaders in mineral production in Canada. About 400 miles northward from the U.S. boundary, and along the Saskatchewan border, at Flin Flon, the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. is producing copper, zinc, gold, silver, and cadmium. Some 40 miles to the northeast the Sherritt Gordon is producing copper, gold and silver. At Gods' Lake, about 150 miles northeast of the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, there has been a steady production of gold since September, 1935. In the Rice Lake mining division, about 125 miles northeast of Winnipeg, are the San Antonio and Gunnar Gold, both producing gold and silver. Mineral production of Manitoba in 1940 was valued at \$17,150,000, of which \$15,200,000 represented metals. Other minerals included structural materials, clay products and fuels.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRES—Number in province, as at January 1, 1941, 140; of these 43 were in Winnipeg.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION—The organization of rural Manitoba is into rural municipalities. These vary widely in size; some have only four townships (a township is six miles square); the largest has about 22 townships. Cities, towns and villages are separate entities. The business of the municipalities, both rural and urban, is carried on by locally elected councils but under certain provincial control. Manitoba

has 116 rural municipalities, 30 incorporated towns, 23 incorporated villages; 4 incorporated cities, 1 municipal district. Total, 174. Considerable settlement is in areas that are as yet unorganized municipally.

NEWSPAPERS—Published in 1940; 5 dailies, 3 semi-weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 63 weekly; also several monthly journals and magazines. In Winnipeg 12 foreign language weeklies are published.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN MANITOBA—The past few years have seen much development in that portion of Manitoba which lies east and north of the farmed area. The Hudson Bay Railway extends 510 miles north-east from The Pas and the Port of Churchill. Branches of this line run to Flin Flon and Sherridon, where important mines are located. The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., operating at Flin Flon, obtains its power from a site located in Saskatchewan on the Churchill River; the power plant and connecting line cost about seven million dollars. The Hudson Bay Railway crosses a country that, for the time being at any rate, has few agricultural possibilities; but that is attracting many prospectors. Around Churchill and for several miles southward there is treeless tundra; south of this is a territory, with many small lakes and rivers, partially forested, partially swampy, and partially bare rock. There is much development in mining in the country lying toward the Ontario boundary, from the Winnipeg River northward. Some of the scenery in Northern and Eastern Manitoba, beyond the limits of agriculture, is very beautiful. The reader is also referred to paragraphs headed "Fisheries", "Forests", "Furs and Fur Farming", "Minerals", "Physical Features" and "Water Powers".

OLD AGE PENSIONS—Number of Old Age Pensions in force in Manitoba as at December 31, 1940, 12,758. Average pension paid per month, \$18.70.

ORIGIN OF POPULATION—According to the census of 1936, 70.7% of the people of Manitoba were Canadian born; 12.9% British born; 13.9% Continental European; 2.3% born in U.S.A.; .2% born elsewhere.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—The surface of Manitoba is comparatively level. Commencing at the north with a strip bordering on Hudson Bay, perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually toward the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dauphin. The agricultural land lies mostly in a triangular-shaped block, located in the southern portion of the province. The altitude of this part of Manitoba lies mostly between 700 and 1,700 feet. This land was originally either prairie or mixed prairie and light timber land. The northern three-fifths of Manitoba is of entirely different geological formation, lying within the Precambrian belt, where, for the most part, the rock comes to the surface. Manitoba's water drainage system is all contributory to Hudson Bay. Lake Winnipeg, which has an area of 9,398

square miles, is larger than Lake Ontario and almost as large as Lake Erie. Other large lakes in Manitoba are Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles); Manitoba (1,817 square miles); and Southern Indian (1,200 square miles). The principal rivers are the Nelson, Churchill and Hayes Rivers, with their tributaries, emptying into Hudson Bay; the Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Assiniboine, a tributary of the Red, which runs most of its length through the agricultural area of Manitoba. Manitoba has a coastline of over 400 miles on Hudson Bay.

POPULATION—The census figures show Manitoba's population to have been: in 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1911, 461,394; 1921, 610,118; 1931, 700,139; 1936, 711,216. The 1936 census showed 400,289 rural and 310,927 urban population. Of these 368,580 were males, 342,636 females. The estimated population in 1939 was 727,000.

POST OFFICES—813 operating in Manitoba in 1940.

PRODUCTION (1937)—Estimated value of Manitoba's gross production (Dominion Bureau of Statistics), \$301,631,357. Estimated net production, \$175,355,562.

RADIO—Manitoba owns two radio broadcasting stations, one of which (CKY) was inaugurated in March, 1923, and is the longest established publicly-owned station in Canada. It was for many years the sole example of public ownership of a medium providing all-round entertainment and educational service by radio broadcasting in this country. The power of CKY has been successively raised from its original 500 watts to 5,000 and then to its present 15,000 watts. CKY broadcasts continuously from 7:30 a.m. to 12:30 a.m., during most of which time it is connected with CKX, Brandon (1,000 watts). Both stations are operated by the publicly-owned Manitoba Telephone System. In addition to commercial and its own sustaining features, CKY carries the programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and is the originating station for all Winnipeg programs heard on the C.B.C. networks. Other stations in Manitoba are the privately-owned CJRC (1,000 watts), CJRO and CJRX, the last two being short-wave transmitters.

RAILWAYS—There are two principal systems in Manitoba. The Canadian National Railways, in addition to 2,472 miles of main track of its own, also operates 510 miles of main track of the Hudson Bay Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates 1,777 miles main track. In addition the Greater Winnipeg Water District operates 110 miles of track, and the Midland owns or has trackage rights over 102 miles. The total is approximately 5,000 miles.

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—This very attractive scenic park, situated in the Riding Mountain, was established in 1929. It contains 1,148 square miles of rolling woodland dotted with beautiful lakes. It is the natural home of wild animals, and has one of the

largest elk herds in Canada; it has deer, moose, buffaloes, beavers and several other kinds of wild animals, while the woods are full of feathered life. Wasagaming on Clear Lake is a very beautiful and popular summer resort.

ROADS—The table below presents, in approximate figures, as at February 13, 1941, the mileage of Manitoba's Road systems:

	Unimproved	Graded	Gravelled	Bituminous	Concrete	Total
Provincial Trunk Highways, including Trans-Canada Highway Extension East			1,320.88	361.72	7.40	1,690.00
No. 10			306.54	81.30		387.84
Selkirk-Whitewold				23.97		23.97
Main Highways 39.00	9.00		205.70	11.40	3.80	268.90
Market Roads 2,100.18	1,276.52	2,293.90				5,670.60
Special Highways		3.00			6.00	9.00
Other Bituminous-Surfaced Roads				16.86		16.86
Other Local Roads (Approximately)	6,991.24	4,091.78				11,083.02
Road Allowances, unimproved (Approximately) 72,442.12						72,442.12
	74,581.30	8,276.76	8,221.80	495.25	17.20	91,592.31

Additional Mileage—No. 10 (Brandon City, Minnedosa, Riding Mt. Nat. Park, Dauphin) **89.16 miles.**

SENATORS—Manitoba has six representatives in the Senate of Canada.

STOCK YARDS—The Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface are the largest in Canada, and represent an investment of about one and one quarter million dollars. They will take care of about 25,000 head of stock at once.

SUMMER RESORTS—Manitoba has numerous lakeshore summer resorts. Those on Lake Winnipeg include Winnipeg Beach, Grand Beach, Victoria Beach, Sans-Souci, Berns River and Norway House. Others include Clear Lake (Wasagaming), in the beautiful Riding Mountain National Park; a number in the Whiteshell Provincial Park; Dauphin Beach on Lake Dauphin; Lake Killarney; Rock Lake; Oak Lake; Shoal Lake; Gull Lake; and Lac du Bonnet.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE—The Dominion Lord's Day Act applies. As there is some necessary work on Sundays (railroads, restaurants, etc.) certain further legislation is in force to give weekly rest days to workers who must toil on Sunday. Ordinary business is suspended on Sunday and commercialized sport forbidden.

TELEPHONES—The Manitoba Telephone System is owned and operated by the Province under a Telephone Commission. The system covers practically every inhabited part of the Province, including The Pas,

Flin Flon, Sherridon and Central Manitoba mining districts. The average cost for service is very low, rural rates being the cheapest in the Dominion. Winnipeg is supplied with full automatic service, and, for the area covered, the cost is less than that of any city of similar size on the American continent. Long distance service is practically world-wide, including ships at sea. Telephone exchanges number 126; rural telephones, 12,446; long distance wires, 25,578 miles; rural wires, 52,671 miles. Total telephones in province, 74,577. The Telephone System owns and operates at Winnipeg one of the highest powered radio stations in Canada, as well as a modern satellite station at Brandon, both being self-supporting.

TIME—Manitoba is all on Central Standard time, 6 hours after Greenwich.

TOURIST INFORMATION—Manitoba annually attracts many thousands of tourists. Information available from The Tourist and Convention Bureau, Legislative Building, Winnipeg.

TOWNS—The populations of cities, towns and villages, as per the 1936 census, are: Winnipeg, 215,814; Brandon, 16,461; St. Boniface, 16,275; Portage la Prairie, 6,538; Transcona, 5,578; The Pas, 3,405; Selkirk, 4,566; Dauphin, 4,147; Brooklands, 2,246; Neepawa, 2,068; Minnedosa, 1,686; Virden, 1,481; Souris, 1,480; Morden, 1,462; Carman, 1,364; Beausejour, 1,154; Winkler, 1,036; Tuxedo, 1,017; Swan River, 1,016; Stonewall, 1,009; Killarney, 978; Winnipegosis, 941; Emerson, 922; Morris, 830; Russell, 823; Boissevain, 819; Birtle, 789; Gilbert Plains, 786; Carberry, 778; Gimli, 765; Deloraine, 755; Shoal Lake, 720; Roblin, 704; Teulon, 673; Grandview, 664; Rivers, 663; Manitou, 646; Gladstone, 611; Melita, 560; Elkhorn, 535; Hamiota, 516; Gretna, 515; Pilot Mound, 496; Plum Coulee, 480; Hartney, 468; Oak Lake, 454; Rosburn, 452; Rapid City, 447; Wawanesa, 427; Binscarth, 395; Ste. Rose du Lac, 372; Garson, 311; Foxwarren, 249; Napinka, 236; Winnipeg Beach, 223; Great Falls, 121. The mining settlement of Flin Flon and several thickly populated suburban municipalities close to Winnipeg number into the thousands, but are not incorporated as towns or villages.

TRUCKS—Trucks licensed for public service operate on all provincial trunk highways and almost every important municipal road.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional 1940)—Population, 730,000.

	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Live Births	14,636	20.0
Deaths	6,366	8.7
Marriages	9,099	12.5
Stillbirths	360	2.4 (% of total births)

The above figures include for Indians: Births, 577; Deaths, 361; Marriages, 124; Stillbirths, 13.

WEALTH (1933)—Estimated wealth of Manitoba (according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics), \$1,562,421,000, being 6.06% of the wealth of Canada. Estimated wealth per capita, \$2,201.

WATER POWER (Also read information under the heading "Manitoba Power Commission").—The City of Winnipeg is served by a publicly-owned hydro electric system, also by a privately-owned system. The Winnipeg Hydro had an average net rate for domestic lighting in 1940 of 2.32 cents per kilowatt hour; for heating and cooking, .912 cents; and for domestic water heating .39 cents. Industrial power rates were quoted in some cases as low as 4/10 of a cent per K.W.H. It is claimed that Winnipeg has the lowest electric rate in America. The average net rate in Winnipeg in 1940 for all electric energy supplied by the Hydro was .642 cents per K.W.H. A quantity of off-peak power is sold to electric boiler installations at .075 of a cent. Exclusive of this off-peak rate, an average rate over all was .873 cents per K.W.H., while the average rate for all domestic consumption was .827 cents per K.W.H. The present source of hydro electric energy, both for Winnipeg and the provincial system, is the Winnipeg River. During 1938 the Winnipeg Hydro installed and put into service the fourth new 12,000 horse-power turbine-generator unit at Slave Falls. In addition to power sites that are developed, other important sites are so far undeveloped. At ordinary six months' flow Manitoba has, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (December, 1937), 5,344,500 available 24-hour horse-power, of which only 405,325 horse-power has been developed.

Information

Manitoba presents an ever-changing variety of scenery, for nature has richly endowed the Province and planted a magnificent playground here in the very centre of Canada and the North American Continent for the enjoyment of mankind.

Magnificent and countless waterways offer bathing, canoeing, sailing and fishing; the forests afford visions of wild animal and bird life such as is rarely seen elsewhere on this continent.

Manitoba is accessible from north, south, east and west by all-weather highways, railroads, airways and bus routes.

For further and more detailed information, free of charge, regarding vacation trips, places to see, routes, weather and road reports, maps, time tables, resort literature, etc., etc., write the Tourist and Convention Bureau, Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Canada.